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(g) It shall be unlawful for any person suffering from any contagious, infectious, or venereal disease to engage in the manufacture or preparation or sale of candies or confections.

SEC. 28. *Penalty.*—It shall be the duty of every police officer and every employee of the health department of the city of Hamilton, Ohio, to enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 29. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$100 and the cost of prosecution.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Foodstuffs—Care and Sale—Unwholesome Foodstuffs. (Ord. Sept. 1, 1913.)

No person shall sell or offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, for human food in this city any unwholesome, decayed, or stale fruit, vegetables, or provisions of any kind whatsoever, or any tainted, diseased, decayed, or unwholesome meat, fowl, or fish, or any milk or other liquid used as food or drink by human beings that shall be so contaminated as to be injurious to the public health; or the flesh of any calf which weighed less than 50 pounds when killed and dressed or which was less than four weeks old when killed.

Every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, vehicle, or place where any article used by man to be eaten or drunk shall be stored or kept, sold, or offered for sale, shall put and keep such place and its appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition; and no person, either principal or agent, having charge of or interested or engaged in the care or custody of any such article so used by man, except fruits and vegetables that are peeled, pared, or cooked before consumption, shall keep, sell, offer for sale, display, or transport any such article unless the same is protected from dust, dirt, flies, soiled papers, newspapers, and all kinds of contamination.

Upon any meat, birds, fowl, fish, fruit, vegetables, or any articles of food or drink being found by any member or inspector of the board of health in a condition which renders them, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, then such inspector or member of the board of health may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold for human food, until the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained consent of the superintendent of health to their being so offered, used, or sold. And thereupon, if the superintendent of health shall have approved the judgment of the said inspector or member of the board of health, said officer may order said articles destroyed or may permit the owner or any party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street, or public place, but not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose, thereof for the purpose of human food.

Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance or disposing of any condemned article without permission of the superintendent or an inspector of the board of health shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$50 for each offense.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

Communicable Diseases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 15, 1913.)

SEC. 18. Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the board of health or its agent that any person in the city of Haverhill is afflicted with either diphtheria or scarlet fever, said agent of the board of health shall cause one or more suitable placards or warning signs to be placed at once in a conspicuous position or positions upon, at, or near the front, rear, or side entrance or entrances to the premises in which such person is; said placards or signs shall contain, printed thereon in large letters, the name of the

disease with which said person is afflicted, and, in small letters reference to interfering with such placard or warning sign; if such premises be a hospital, asylum, hotel, or apartment house said placards or warning signs may, in the discretion of the agent of the board of health, be placed in a conspicuous position or positions within said premises, at such place or places as said agent of the board of health may determine; said placards or warning signs shall be displayed as aforesaid until such premises and the contents thereof are disinfected to the satisfaction of said agent of the board of health, as certified by him, and for such time thereafter as may be necessary to demonstrate the freedom of occupants of said premises from said diseases.

SEC. 19.. No person afflicted with smallpox, varioloid, diphtheria, membranous croup (so-called), typhus fever, or scarlet fever, and no person having access to any person afflicted with any of the said diseases shall mingle with the general public until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the board of health, or its agent, shall be complied with; and no householder in whose dwelling there occurs any of the said diseases shall permit any person suffering from any of said diseases, or any clothing or other property, to be removed from the house without the consent of the board of health, or its agent, who shall prescribe the conditions of removal; nor shall any occupant take up a residence elsewhere, without the consent of said board, or its agent. No person shall, within the city, without a permit from the board of health, or its agent, carry or remove from one building to another, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any of the said diseases; nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any of said diseases, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to, or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 28. Any person who has symptoms that so resemble those of diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or typhoid fever that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as suffering from the diseases whose symptoms he presents: *Provided, however,* That no warning signs shall be displayed except in cases definitely diagnosed as diphtheria or scarlet fever.

SEC. 29. The term "absolute quarantine" as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean and include, first, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building or conveyance except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities, and the placing of guards, if necessary, to enforce this prohibition: second, the posting of warning placards, stating the name of the disease, in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance: third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessities of life, under certain restrictions, to those in quarantine.

The following diseases shall be placed under absolute quarantine: Asiatic cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever, and the quarantine shall be continued until raised by an authorized agent of the board of health.

SEC. 30. The term "modified quarantine" as used in these regulations shall be construed to mean and include, first, prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine, except against certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions; second, the placing of a placard or placards as under absolute quarantine; third, isolation of the patient and attendants. The wage earner is allowed, under modified quarantine, to continue to work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient and attendants, and that he has and uses facilities for thoroughly cleansing his hands immediately before leaving the premises. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when their premises are under modified quarantine, it shall be understood that such

persons shall not be employed in an establishment maintaining the production, sale, or manufacture of candy or food products, including milk and ice cream; nor shall such person be employed as a teacher of children nor in any other capacity that brings them in intimate contact with children.

The following diseases shall be placed under modified quarantine: Diphtheria and scarlet fever: *Provided*, That where in the judgment of the board of health, or its agent, the community will be endangered by permitting the liberties of modified quarantine said board or its agent may, at its or his discretion, institute absolute quarantine.

SEC. 31. Persons permitted access to and exit from households under modified quarantine shall abstain from attending places of amusement, worship, or education, and as far as possible from visiting other private houses.

SEC. 32. The agent of the board of health shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurring in the city of Haverhill as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said disease, and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients afflicted with such disease as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and all of the duties herein imposed the agent of the board of health may act not only in person, but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

Any person who is afflicted with symptoms that so resemble those of acute anterior poliomyelitis that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as afflicted with said disease.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any patient afflicted with acute anterior poliomyelitis, if said person has power and authority so to do, to adopt each and every one of the following precautions to prevent the spread of such disease:

(a) To isolate the patient immediately upon the discovery of the nature of the disease, as thoroughly as is practicable, from all persons who are not suffering from the same disease and who are not necessarily in attendance upon the patient, and to maintain such isolation until the temperature of the patient has returned to normal and for two weeks thereafter or the death of the patient.

(b) To disinfect each and every article used by or about the patient and all excreta from the patient and such other articles, if any, as have been specially exposed to infection before the removal of such article or excreta from said room or rooms, if practicable, and otherwise as soon thereafter as is practicable.

(c) To disinfect the room or rooms occupied by the patient, and all articles contained therein, before said room is again occupied and within three days after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient unless such disinfection has been done by the health officer.

SEC. 34. It shall be unlawful for any person, having power and authority to prevent, to permit a patient afflicted with acute anterior poliomyelitis, at any time between the onset of the disease and the expiration of two weeks after the return of the patient's temperature to normal, to do, and it shall be unlawful for any such patient to do, any of the following things:

(a) To appear upon the public street.

(b) To appear in school, church, store, or place of amusement, or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons afflicted with minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency and prior to the reporting of a case the patient may be moved, under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the city of Haverhill

suitable for its reception, but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred, as well as the place to which the patient has been removed.

SEC. 35. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or, if he has power and authority to prevent, permit any other person to be exposed, to infection by acute anterior poliomyelitis, unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 36. No person who is nursing a patient afflicted with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not afflicted with the disease from which the patient is suffering until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the hands and face, and the hair, if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room.

SEC. 37. No person residing in any dwelling house or in any family when there is in said dwelling house or family a patient afflicted with acute anterior poliomyelitis shall, while so residing and prior to the expiration of two weeks after the temperature of the patient has returned to normal, attend public or private school or Sunday school.

Privies and Cesspools—Construction and Care. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 15, 1913.)

SEC. 7. No person, firm, or corporation shall own, construct, or maintain a privy vault, privy, or cesspool on any lot or premises where a public sewer is accessible, and privy vaults and cesspools shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the access of flies to the excrement deposited therein, and to protect the soil from contamination. Privy vaults shall be built of metallic substance, or of hard-burned brick, laid in cement, with a cement or concrete floor or bottom at least 3 inches thick, and shall be made water-tight, and so suited and constructed as to exclude all surface drainage. Whenever the use of a privy vault is discontinued, such vault shall be cleaned to the bottom and filled up with earth or other suitable material; and no person, firm, or corporation shall maintain a water-closet, privy, or privy vault in an unwholesome, unclean, or imperfect condition.

IRVINGTON, N. J.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of—Permit. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 1, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That section 64 of the ordinance of which this ordinance is amendatory be, and the same is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 64. That no person or persons or corporations shall have or keep upon any premises in the town of Irvington, any live cattle, sheep, goats, swine, pigeons, chickens, ducks, geese, or fowl of any kind unless a permit be granted by the board of health for that purpose, which permit shall be renewable annually on or before the first day of May and registered in the board, and for each and every permit so granted the sum of 10 cents for each animal shall be paid, except that the sum of 50 cents shall be paid for a permit to keep pigeons, ducks, chickens, geese, or any fowls. Such fowl shall not be permitted to run or fly at large, but shall be kept in a house or coop with an inclosed runway, and when so ordered by the board of health said house or coop shall be floored under the roost with cement or other water-tight flooring. All buildings or inclosures erected and maintained for the purpose of keeping animals or fowls must be kept in a sanitary condition, and under the direction of the board of health.

All buildings or inclosures made or erected for the purpose of keeping therein pigeons, chickens, ducks, geese, or any fowls shall be located at least 20 feet from the doors or windows of any building used as a dwelling or for business purposes, unless ordered or permitted by the board of health, and where said dwellings are tenement houses, no such building or inclosure shall be erected in the yard thereof,